friends:

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

SHALL THE WAR BE LONG OR SHORT !

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, May 29, 1861.

Mr. President and Messieurs Secretaries! A million and a half of readers, to whom THE TRIBUNE comes as a minister of grace, respectfully desire to know whether you are to make This a long war or a short one-whether you are to give the South six months credit, or let them Sony, as usual, at late convenience. They expect me, perhaps, to call and take your answer in person; but that is an unde taking more serious Harper's Ferry. I might, possibly, run the picket guard at the White House, or bribe a sturdy Greek to let me down the chimney flue, borrow 'Lieut. Snob's bright new cavalry aber and cut my way through the congregated alor and concentrated patriotism waiting for its quails and manna in the ante-rooms and halls of Departments. If "action, action, action," is the quality and sum of elequence, "cheek, cheek, cheek," is here the essential of all success; and in obedience to the laws of political economy, supply follows demand. If the Secretary of the Treasury should invite a loan of impudence, the bids would average 120, instead hanging heavily at 86. And here let me say to my friends at a distance: If you are coming here, ake a linen coat or two, for the weather getting sultry; and if you intend to soar into fashionable latitudes, do not forget your best dress black and your white choker, but leave your modesty with your wife, to be packed away with her Winter outfit of furs and woolens in campbor or Scotch snuff. Summon all the brass of your nature into your figure-head, and when you arrive here, advance by parallels and open trenches. If the Administration do not currender, they will beat a parley, send out a Mag of truce, and negotiate for the subsidy of a contract, or anoint you with the consecrating oil | suits of what they might report on reaching the Capi-

But I do not desire to be flippant, or even foolish, which can less be pardoned. I only ask, in the name of the anxious country, What is to be the policy? For myself, I am confiding and hopeful. I see abundant evidence in the Government, of honesty, energy, and determination. We have not had, in our century, at least, a President more thoroughly sincere, simplebearted, and anxious to travel, with a firm and manly step, the pathway of duty. I am not an interested witness, for I do not know whether his sherry wine is sound and of approved flavor; I have never asked, nor intend to ask his patronage; and it is only the wrestling Jacobs who become the prevailing Israels, and send their names to a grateful posterity on the pages of the Civil List. But there is not that means of observation away from here, and the position of the country is so new, that no parallel in past history can guide to its solution.

Replying, then, to the query, I say the war will be short and sharp. I speak this decidedly, because everything impels to such a policy. The people clamor for early motion, and offer themselves for the active field. The capitalist calls for the prompt execution which shall restore the dis-turbed equilibrium of his values, and leave confidence and order to resume their propitious reign. Trade, languishing in weakness which threatens utter bankruptcy, begs for an exercise of power which will give breath to its lungs and oxygen to its blood. Manufacturing, torpid, and almost lethargic, implores the return to a condition which will stimulate demand, and move with the Inbrication of consumption and sale its interrupted production. The mother, too, whose sons have exchanged pruning-hook and sickle for Minié fection a living presence or a dead victim.

Thirty years' wars belong to the century past. Steam has revolutionized the means of communication and contact; inventive art has made the engines of war terribly destructive. What could be done under the old system in a year, can now be accomplished in a month. Vigor in this campaign will give bloodless victories. Peace shall brood over the country again with the occupation of Richmond and the capitulation of Memphis. It will not end the contest, for in the recusant and rebellious cities of the Southern coast your power must be felt in the presence of your armies. But you may make your advance to them in early Autumn a peaceful march or a bloody passage. You can strew the highway of your columns with the melancholy traces of an equal conflict, or by an overwhelming force scatter resistance like the chaff of the threshing-floor. Seize modern warfare as you have taken modern improvement, and give it the stamp of our fresh inventions and our all-conquering energy. As Napoleon astonished the Wurmsers, and Beaulieus, and Zachs of Austrian tactics by the wonderful activity and almost omnipresence of his files, hanging on front, flank, and rear-fighting all day and marching all night, until from Monte Notte to Mantua there was not an imperial command that was not in consternation or flight; so let our fierce democracy loose upon resisting rebeltion and drive it to the ships or the surf of the ocean " How shall we feed and pay !" Of course with food and money. Agree to finish this war in six months (and you can) so far as active field operations are necessary, restore tranquility to the country, and you shall have in ten days the keys of all the bank vaults in the North brought to you in a charger. The cattle of a thousand hills and the corn of illimitable seres shall be yours for subsistence. And with these you shall have men. Now, you are besieged more closely than Fort Sumter by Palmetto treason, with anxious erowds who beg you to take regiments. If you need more than these, you shall have the reserves of the Home Guard. The judge and the lawyer will close the temple of Justice, and the priest and the Levite will shut the temple of religion, and rally to your recruiting flag. Your full ranks shall crowd the valley of the Savannah and camp on the high grounds of the Santee. From the turbulent commotion of Mobile and New-Orleans shall come the supplication for amnesty with returning allegiance. The Union fealty of thousands will spring forth with the

protection of your muskets. What Maryland is

so-day, Louisians will be in January, with the

eword and the mercy of the Constitution under

the subduing colors of victory. This is not

idle and incoherent vaporing. It is the senti-

ment of the whole loval people of half a contipent. Support will come to you from them, and the sympathy from reacting Europe, halting now in the hesitation of doubt as to your courage and your strength. One conquering army in Virginia and another in Tennessee will settle all questions of neutral rights and privateeringsolve all problems of recognition and altiance, and leave us where we have been, only in a higher altitude of glory among the Nations.

THE OCCUPATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Particulars of the Invasion-The Encamp ments.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP AT ALEXANDRIA, May 29, 1861. A few details of the taking of Alexandria may still be received with interest, although, perhaps, before this letter reaches you, the progress of more important events will have diverted attention from the incidents of the occupation. We are quite uncertain here in regard to the future, and have no intimation of what is expected by the commanding officers, beyond what we can gather from the facts that our troops are under arms night and day, and that the defensive works are pushing forward with restless energy. At the same time many circumstances render it improbable that the rebels will hazard a speedy advance in this direction. Until they do so, or inaugurate some movement equality bold, the affairs of Alexandria will continue prominent. It appears plain enough that this city has not been

red in itself a post of especial consequence by either side, and that its possession by our forces looks toward the defense of the Capital, or to a future combination withother lines, rather than to the opening of a positive attack from this quarter. It seems evident that the Rebels had little intention of attempting to hold it. Once, certainly, and I believe twice before the actual occupation, they had stampeded by night, at the mere rumor of an armed approach from Washington. It is a natural question why, with the determination to vacate at the first whisper of danger, they were ever stationed here at ad. I have no doubt that it was to exercise an influence upon the election of last week and it also may be to terrify the few passengers who traversed the route between Alexandria and Washington into the belief that even this untenable outpost wa ferociously guarded, with a view to exaggerated reof a Territorial Judgeship-provided you never tal. The citizens now declare that they knew the order was imperative from the Rebel headquarters to evacuate at the earliest signal of assault. I presume this order, if such a one did exist, would not have been strictly observed had any inferior number of troops invested the place. Indeed, it is true that a certain shambling effort to arrange a resistance was made by the officers and a few of the men of the rebel cavalry, until the appearance of the body of Col. Wilcox's command upset all hope of success. But this plan of sudden evacuation could not have been known our officers, and the scrupulous secrecy with which the particulars of the attack were laid out makes it manifest that a surprise was intended, probably with a view to the capture of all the rebel forces within the city. It is this consideration which makes the conduct of the Pawnee wholly incomprehensible, excepting by a course of reasoning which it is very unpleasant to adopt. I know that the officer upon whom the command devolved after the occupation had been told that the Pawnee would be in readiness to assist his attack in case of necessity-that is, her guns would be at his service, if he wanted the town destroyed. There appears to be no reason for believing that the Pawnee was justified in taking any responsibility in the matter; and yet, at 4 o'clock in the morning, or very near that our-perhaps earlier-a boat was sent on shore giving full warning, and allowing a certain time for the departure of the troops. Whether the rebels relied upon this understanding for immunity from attack up to the specified hour, or whether all of them did not share alike the advantages of the Pawnee's communication, I cannot say; but it is certain that some time before the hour arrived, the rebei cavalry were startled from sleepy security by the appearance of a detachment of Zouaves, which, presenting as it did an appearance of very insignificant numbers, they bungingly endeavored to oppose. The good offices of the Pawnee were carried even further. When the steamboats, containing the Zouave regiment and the detachment of the New-York 71st, arrived off the wharves, at the moment that the panicstricken sentinels fired their muskets in the air and ran, a messenger, with a flag of truce, crossed from the rifle or sword, sighs for the brief, even if bloody | Pawnee, handed in advance of Col. Ellsworth's forces, struggle, which is to return the child of her af- and preceded them up the street a little way displaying Col. Ellsworth nor Col. Wilcox knew anything beforehand of this interference of the Pawnee. Col Elis worth went down from the head of his regiment, as is was forming, and asked an explanation, upon which he was informed of what I have told you. The city was, therefore, under a flag of truce by the action of the Pawnee, in order to afford the rebels opportunity for escape. At the same time, the naval officer suggested a disarrangement of the railway, for no other perceptible purpose than the very one of preventing an ee-This last counsel Col. Ellsworth acted upon. He detached Company E, of his regiment, under Capt.

> tions were accomplished. It was probably about the same time when Capt. Leverich started on his mission, that Col. Wilcox entered Alexandria from the road. Their meeting was an unexpected coincidence, and came near producing disastrous results. I will endeavor, by and by, to supply, by a rough plan, a clearer index of the position than the description may give. At double-quick march Capt. Leverich followed the railway, which runs along the side of the river for some distance, and then cots up through the outskirts of the city until it eaches the depot, which is almost in the suburbs. Upon a circuit us route he had thus separated himself by a dangeros distance from the body of his regiment. He had no sooner reached the depot than he saw the bustle of the surprised cavalry, who were quartered in the slave market on Duke street, only a short distance from him. But as Col. Ellsworth had instructed him to open no attack at any part of the town, but rather to await hostilities from the rebels should be encounter any, and as there were at first no indications of anything but pell-mell terror on the part of the few horsemen who emerged, he went quietly to work at tearing up rails, taking the precaution of choosing an elevated embankment for his men to work on, where they would be more secure from a cavalry charge than upon flat ground. He stationed a corporal to watch the movements of the alarmed troop, who presently came running with the intelligence that, after much confu sion and the scampering away of a good number at full speed, the cavalry was showing a disposition to form in line. Capt. Leverich summoned his company, marched them at double quick-step around the depot, and by a cross street brought them, all prepared for attack, out into Duke street, close upon the enemy. should say, rather, that he brought a part of them out, for before more than half had emerged from the cross street, he found himself suddenly menaced on the other side by Col. Wilcox's regiment, of whose arrival he was of course ignorant. There was not a second for reflection. At the same time a battery of two pieces dashed up before Col. Wilcox's men, was planted directly in face of the troop of cavalry, and so disposed as also to sweep the half of Leverich's saves. It was a perilous moment, and all that Leverich could do was to push his men back as fast as

John B. Leverich, with directions to follow the track

to the depot, and to tear up rails on the further side of

it so that no trains could start southward. We now

know, however, that at about this precise period a

train filled with rebel troops was started off, so that,

excepting so far as a remnant of the troop of cavalry

was concerned, the Pawnee's original amiable inten-

in that region, and supposed them a part of the enemy's force rallying to the support of the cavalry. Fortunate ly the artillery efficer recognized the Zouaver' uniform and the order to fire was not given by him. Col. Wile x then rode forward to Capt. Leverich, ascertained the real state of affairs, and then went on to demand the surrender of the troop. The Rebel Captain, not without a reluctance which, but for the overwhelming force arrayed against him, might have taken a more active form, yielded up his sword. His men dismounted and laid their arms upon the ground. Col. Wilcox then restored the sword, and the affair was over. Capt. Leverich was left to guard the prisoners, and Col. Wilcox proceeded to distribute his forces through the entire town.

Meanwhile the tragedy which has shaken the heart of the nation had been enacted. I have nothing to add to the parrative of this terrible calamity, which I sent some days ago, excepting that it now appears that the man first accosted by Col. Elsworth was certainly not the proprietor. The story runs, and seems to be well authenticated, that a negro servant, seeing the party enter, and hearing the question asked by Col. Elleworth, hastened to Jackson's room and informed him that some men had gone up to get the flag. Ja keon then seized his gun, and probably sought his hidingplace. It is just possible, however, that his room was so situated as to make the durk passage from which he sprang a part of his way to the attic. His neighbors claim not ling for him excepting that he was a fearless man, and that he would hardly have chosen an ambush. Fearless or not, he would not have rushed upon certain death, had he known it was awaiting him. He could not have been aware of the number of the party who ascended the stairs, and at the moment of his attack nobody was visible to him except Brownell, Ellsworth, and myself; the rest had not turned the bend of the staircase. He evidently relied upon his quickness to destroy both the Colonel and Brownell with his two barrels. The latter was too sudden for him, but only by an instant. The reports of the weapons were sim ultaneous, and Jackson's shot passed only an inch or wo over Brownell's head.

Jackson's wife and daughters had made up the Secession flag for him, and his desperate declarations that be would defend it at the cost of his life, if necessary, are repeated by the citizens with a strange interest They do not express sorrow for Jackson's fate, except ng in the vague manner of regretting that lives should have been sacrificed. They speak of him as a violent and reckless man, and do not like to have him regarded as representing in any way their feelings and passions Yet you may be sure that the same deed, were same consequences to the doer inevitable, would be executed by hundreds to-morrow, if occasion appeared for it. should be glad to think that among the people of Alexandria there is one heart warm with the sympathies which we had hoped bound many to our cause; but the feeling seems all turned against us, and the bands which in courtesy are offered us, are as cold as if the enmities of generations lay in them.

After the stirring events of the first day the place be came more quiet. The Marshall House was occupied as an office for the issuing of passes, and attending to other just necessities of the inhabitants. But the peole were terribly uneasy. The misrepresentations with which their fancy had been poisoned left them no hope of safety at the bands of the invaders. I am sorry to say that some actions of our troops went far to justify their fears. The conduct of our men was not always generous and honorable, as that of conquerors should be. I do not mean to say that the more frightful excesses which have been reported were ever perpetrated. Nothing beyond peculations of food and rink-very frequently the latter-and a sometimes rude disregard for the miafortunes of the inhabitants, can fairly be charged against the men. But these were altogether too frequent. I do not believe that any one regiment was more irregular in behavior than another. I know that the officers on all sides were streamons in restoring order, and that by this time complaints have

The Zonaves were early stationed in the most advanced position, which they still hold. The Michigan Regiment is close behind them, and, no doubt, occupies an equally important station, though it certainly does not appear so prominent. They guard the main road leading from the South to Alexandria, while the Zonaves are encamped on higher ground, which overlooks the country in all directions, and which, when thoroughly fortified, as it will be before you road this, must be as nearly impregnable as an unwalled campingground can be. The intrenchments around it are nearly completed, and the companies of artitlery are ready in the field below for any sudden call. The city itself is filled with other troops, and new encampments promise to arise all about us.

The watchfulness never ceases. The men sleep with | en Rule. On the left hand side, near the pulpit, is the square may be. These scrapulous precautions awaken much expectation; and yet in spite of all supposed tokens, uding the convictions of the in Beauregard is near," I do not see how any attack upon this point can reasonably be looked for. The madness of Virginia, uncontrolled, might lead her to any rashness; but if Gen. Beauregard has a tenth part of the science that is imputed to him, he will never make so false a move as attempting to retake Alexagdria. It is an untenable position for him now, and would be of no advantage even if it were not. If at tacked at all, it will be to satisfy the wounded sensitiveness of the Virginia people, who of course are crazy at the violation of their "sacred soil," but not th any practical view whatever. Suppose it retaken; the city is at the mercy of the little Pawneewhich, by the way, has proved rather a far-reaching mercy. I suppose, however, the Pawnee would not again enjoy the privilege of giving warning, and so forth, to the enemy. The river would be a point of tremendous attack to which Alexandria could oppose no resistance whatever.

Nevertheless, the citizens go daily in great number or their passes, and prepare to leave their homes And, in fact, setting aside the chances of a siege, a town under military occupation is not exactly an eligible place of residence for gentlemen and ladies of un easy nerves. The rigors of martial law are, at least, vexatious. There are no placid evening drives, and no midnight strolls at this time, without the potent pass and countereign, which usually evade all seeking. But to a stranger, not timorous in temper, Alexandri offers stronge charms. The accustomed dullners of the place is relieved by novel activity, and its natural attractions have lost none of their strength. Some of the streets are like long lines of gardens, and the luxuriant verdure of the suburbs is far beyond anything which the more northern States could display at this senson. The weather is unusually healthul, and just at this time the nights are glorified with the full brightness of the Summer moon. I can inosgine nothing more entrancing than the evening views from the hights without the city, commanding two deep and shaded valleys, the distant shining river, the open fields, tufted with white tents, the red watch fires, the twinkling clusters of sentinel bayonets, and all the half-obscured pageantry of busy armies. It is worth risking the sometimes startling suddenness with which the sentinels pounce upon you from copees, for the sake of a night-ride along the hilly road from town to camp, and you do not regret the frequent pauses (it you have the countersign), since they help to impress upon you the singular weird beauty of the scene.

The soldiers themselves are less impatient than they were a week ago. There is to them at least a fore shadowing of fight. So they wait, and bestow them selves as comfortably as they can. They all seem admirably provided for, and the commissary departments prove ample and well organized. The Zonaves are turning their appetites to desiccated vegetables. For a time they looked with disfavor upon this excellent concentration; but lo! prejudice has vanished before experience like dew beneath the sunbeam, and the 1-zou's morning cry for "desecrated vegetation" is heard in the air. How long this peaceful term will possible. The order was being very near given to fire, for last, no man can tell, that is, no man of as. We know Col. Wilcox had no expectation of meeting the Zouaves that our movements are under a military guidance last, no man can tell, that is, no man of us. We know

which every one feels proud to trust in, and that seems

The following plan will help to show how Capt.

Leverich came near suffering at the hands of

Railway Station. Dake street ello ello ella ella

21111111 The cavalry formed in front of the Slave Market, and had wheeled partly round, so as to nearly cross Duke street, when the battery was drawn up against them. As it is explained in the above letter, Capt. L. rate around the Depot and entered Duke street a little distance (perhaps a bundred yards) below their line. The battery was somewhat less distant from Capt. Leverich.

11111111

PROM VIRGINIA.

Sanday Morning-Church of Washington-American Soldiers,

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ALEXANDRIA, May 27, 1861.

On Saturday afternoon, with a friend, I crossed again nto Virginia, over Arlington Hights. At two miles rom the shore we passed the picket geard of the American forces, and penetrated eight miles beyond nto the Ancient Dominion. We enjoyed the hospitalties of a true Union man near the Fairfax County ine. He reported much loyal feeling in that section said his neighbor, a firm friend to the Union, had two young sons who became full of Southern chivalry. rainst their father's remonstrance, took two of his orses, joined the troop, and were captured at Alexan-

Sabbath morning came "beautifully and bright," the early sanbeams gilding the forest and jeweling the dashing rivulet. Silence pervaded earth and air, save when the gentle songster school his notes in the scented when the gentle sougster choed his notes in the scented grove or warbled his morning hymn from the shadowy folds of the clouds. All nature in unison with man was husbed, awaiting the claugor of arms and the deadly conflict of brother against brother. It was a fitting time to worship the Maker of heaven and earth, so we went to Alexandria to attend divine service in same the church where Washington so often bathed his soul in the light of the premises. We drove to the church of that city and much to our disappointment tound the pastor had fled and left the flock without a shapherd. We went to the Zonave quarters and found part of them in the house of one Millen, a slave-tinder. All the traders had fied on the approach of the army, either at that time or previously, carrying away much of their furniture. The slave pens connected with the house were much like those of Price, Burch & Co., except the underground arrangement. In addition to house were much like those of Price, Burch & Co., except the underground arrangement. In addition to bolts and bars we found several thackles. Considering such things contraband of war, I took a formountle pair, which looked more like chaining an elephant than taming a man. The five links connecting the beavy stackles were of the weight and size of links in an or chain. Was this one of the accompanionate of the neld, benign and benificent institution? Are such the jewels of the highest type of civilization? This and the bill of sale make the right and establish the divinity.

The warring of the links showed much use and long service. The trader had evidently some sensitive re-gard for the feelings of himself and family, for the links are wound with weelen cloth, so that the clanking might not grate too harshly upon the ear, while the manarle grasped the limb with its cold, uncovered roughness, no matter if the iron should canker the flesh

roughness, no matter if the iron should canker the flesh.

That from he candering thing,
For in those limbs its test remain,
With mark that will not were away."

The next day we were enabled to examine the old church. It was built in 1856, of brick brought from England. A magnificent try green festorms the reur and side adjoining the street. The interior has been been man haltered, except the pulpit and pew in which Washington sat. It has been kept in good repair, both within and without, and looks comparatively new. On either side of the pulpit—placed there when the church was first erected—is a marble slab; on one engraved the Ten Commandments, on the other the Lord's Prayer, the Confession of Faith, and the Golden Rule.

pew, just as when Washington left it. With uncovered head we entered and sat where he had sat, and thought if "Angels and spirits of just men made perfect" could weep in the paradise above, what burning tears he must shed for his bleeding country.

From the vestry recent the sexton brought his family Bible, printed in 177%, presented to the "parish of Fairfax" by George W. P. Custis.

We endeavored to get a view of the Masonic Lodge over which Washington presided, but the man with the key could get be found. not as when Washington left it.

the key could first be found.

We visited again the pen of Burch & Co., and obtained one of the rings which graced the dungeon floor.

The next generation will not readily believe such tor-

The next generation will not readily believe such tortures were frequired to pointed man's aspirations for happiness and restrain his inspirations for liberty.

Regiments were camping on the road to Washington. In the absence of tents, limbs of evergreen trees, rails, sods, were substituted. Instead of bede, straw, and sometimes leaves were used. Many of the soldiers had left beds of ease and homes of luxury. Such men are not to be intimidated; they will not only endure privations, but sacrifice his to preserve a Government assailed and a flag dishonored.

C. H. V. W.

WESTERN VIRGINIA RESCUED FROM THE

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.
THE TRIP FROM WHEELING TO MANNINGTON-

SCENES ON THE ROUTE-A SKIRMISH-THE BURNED BRIDGES-HOW THE SECESSIONISTS TOOK GRAFTON-PROCLAMATION OF GEN.

The Wheeling Intelligencer gives further accounts of the movements of the Federal troops, under Col. Kelly, from that city to Grafton, Va. It has a letter from a correspondent who describes in glowing style the reception of the troops at every stoppage. They are represented to have made a triumphal march are represented to have unde a triumphal march through what is claimed to be a part of the Southern Confederacy. We make the following extracts from the letter:

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS. The passage of the troops who left the depot Mon-ay morning, has been one continued ovation as far as they have gone. We went down on the train carrying the troops from Camp Carlile, the Ohio Regiment coming soon after. These who witnessed the parting scenes at the depot will not soon forget them. Some of them were very touching. Mothers were searching for their sons, sisters for their brothers, wives for their brothers, wives for ing for their sons, sisters for their brothers, waves for their husbands, sweethearts for their lovers, to say the last farewell before they were all hurried away to conflict and danger. At Benwood, one mother, who had come out to exchange the parting word with a sen, said, with tears standing in her eyes, as the train rolled away, "(for you leave sore hearts behind you, but all will be well when you return." And a gray-haired sire, at the same place, hobbling on a came, shouted after the train as it moved away, "I have three sens with you now, and I wish I could go novthree sees with you now, and I wish I could go tay-self." Such was the spirit manifested everywhere, and a corresponding feeling pervaded the hearts of the

All the way out through Marshall the utmost enthasiasm was awakened by the appearance of the soldters. They had not known them to be coming, but they divined at once their mission, and the most joyful excitement was everywhere exhibited. Owing to the alarming reports of the night before, rumors that Southern troops were approaching, we found crowds at every stopping place, who cheered the trains as they passed with wild vehemence. At Glen Easton we found a company of twenty-four or thirty riflemen, and farther on passed another company of them, numbering perhaps ferty, all marching toward Cameron, which they had heard was to be attacked and burned by State troops. At Cameron we found a crowd assembled of some 300, perhaps, who insisted on standing out in a pelting rain and cheering the soldiers nearly all the time they were there. catement was everywhere exhibited. Owing to the slamaing reports of the night before, rumors that Southern treeps were approaching, we found crowds at every stopping place, who elected the trains as they passed with wild vehemence. At Glen Esson we found a company of twenty-four or thirty riffement, and further on passed another company of them, numbering perhaps forty, all marching toward Cameron, which they had beard was to be attacked and burned by State troops. At Cameron we found a crowd assembled of some 380, perhaps, who insisted on standing out in a pelting rain and cheering the coldiera nearly all the time they were there.

The report of the advance of Southern troops had been received the night before, and a hundred riflemen had been under arms, guarding the town all right;

and at this time men with rifles on their shoulders were coming in from all directions, word having been sent out the night before. It really looked just like what we read of as having taken place in the days of '76, when men left the plow standing in the farrow, dropped the uplifted hammer, and rushed to the defense of their country. At every station and every house, people greeted the soldiers with cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the women and garle, when they had no handkerchiefs, and waved their bonnets and aprons. The men returned all the salutations, enjoying the demonstration immensely. At one house by the roadside, an old lady, who seemed excited to the highest pitch, waved fer hand till the trains were entirely past, and then gave vent to her overwrought feelings by yielding to a flood of tears. Such was the exaberant joy with the people, narmed but the hour before by undefined apprehension, welcomed the appearance of their defenders.

ARRIVAL AT MANNINGTON.

Our trains reached Mannington a little after noon, and the appearance of the troops there, as every where

Our trains reached Mannington a listle after noon, and the appearance of the troops there, as everywhere else, took the people completely by surprise. They had heard, however, that a train was coming from the West, and as this was anusual since the burning of the bridges a considerable crowd was at the depot waiting. As the trains rolled in they displayed the American flug, and with that and the gleaning of a thousand bayone's, the people almost went wild with enthusianem. In a few minutes the whole town was there, and the gladdert set of people a man ever laid eyes on. Their joy scarcely knew any boards.

AREKST OF SECUSIONISTS.

Hardly had the soldiers been there five minutes till they had arrested and under guard as many Secession-

they had arrested and under guard as many Secession-ists, viz: a tavern-keeper named Wells, Mr. Knotts, a merchant: Charles Matthews, Superintendent on that section of the Balaimore and Ohio Railroad; Dr. Grant, defeated Secession cambilate for the Legislature, and one Zeke Scodgrass, a constable, who tried very bard to give kg-bard, but dien't succeed quite sufficiently to

to give leg-bail, but didn't succeed quite sufficiently to save his bacon. These men all reemed to expect nothing short of execution right on the spot. They were arraigned before Col. Kelly, who released Wells, Knotts, and Grant, on their taking the oath of idelity, but retained Matthews and Snodgrass.

The trains soon after moved on down to the first barned bridge, where the men disembarked, and panded in a mendow. Col. Kelley then detailed six companies, and started for Farmingren, a notorious Secession nest some three miles below, from which it was said the men who burned the bridges had come, and where it was reported some 50 armed Secession troops where it was reported some 50 armed Secession troop were stationed. Meanwhile, the remainder of the troops stacked arms, after throwing out pickets an stacked arms, after toroving one passes and seconds on the neighboring hills, with orders to bring in any persons they might find. In less than ten minutes after their arrival they brought in six, some of whom, it was positively asserted by some Union men from the country around, were accessory to the destruction of

country around, were accessory to the destruction of the bridges.

Squads of men continued to go out in different direc-tions, and to bring in prisoners until toey must have had at least a dozen under guard at once. Several of them were released after an examination by the officers, but at least six or eight were retained until the return of Col. Kelly. It was rather exciting to see the scouts, or "smake-hunters," as they style themselves, on a trail. As certainly as they would spy a

the sconts, or "sunke-bunters," as they style themselves, on a trail. As certainly as they would spy a
man unywhere in sight, a squad of them would seize
their guns and start after him on a run, and before
very long would bring him in; for they were sure of
their game if they got eyes on it. The prisoners were
all treated with the utmost courtesy, but nevertheless
some of them looked terribly frightened. A guilty
conscience may have been grawing at some of them,
and added a still lighter shade to their paleness.

In the evening the companies returned from Farmington, bringing with them several prisoners, and reporting that their sconts had killed one Secessionist and
wounded another. When they got to Farmington they
found it almost entirely deserted, the Secessionists
having got wind of their approach through the good
offices of one Jolife, who, when the trains entered
Mannington, mounted a horse and galloped off in bot
haste to Farmington to warn the Secessionists of their
deager. By the way, if the boys should catch that
same Jolife, it wouldn't be good for his health, nor
calculated to facilitate the circulation of his breath.
Finding the town deserted, Col. Kelley ordered his
men to scour the woods surrounding it, and it was not
long till they had uncarthed several of the fugitives,
most of whom they captured. The men who were
shot were running from their pursues, who called out nost of whom they captured. The men who were that were running from their pursuers, who called out to them to surrender. Not beeding this, they were old that they would be shot unless they did. No attention was poid to the command, and several shots were fired, killing one instantly and wounding another. Their names at this time are not known.

were fired, killing one instantly and woman another. Their names at this time are not known.

I have not learned at this writing what was done with the priseners. The impression in camp was that they would be tried by a court martial. Against some of them there is very strong positive evidence that they set fire to the bridges, and it is expected that it will prove a serious business with some of them. It seems to be pretty generally believed that a gang of Soccasionists, acting under the orders of Col. Thempson and Col. W. J. Willey, (half brother of Wakeman T.), were the incendiaries, and that nearly all the Secasionists around there were accessory. There was a great anxiety to catch Willey, but the was reported to be at Grafton, safe enough as he supposes, but may be not quite so safe as be thinks.

The two bridges burned were over Buffalo Creek, and were common open railroad pier bridges, all iron

and were common open railroad pier bridges, all iron except the sills and the cross-ties of the track, both of which were consumed. The upper one is about four miles below Manniagton, and the other some quarter of a mile below it. It is feared that others are destroyed between there and Grafton. The anxiety about the splendid iron bridge over the Monongabela is especially very great. It was said in Mannington that the Union men of Fairmont were guarding it, and it is to be hoped they will do so. Sunday night several hidren between Mannington and Glover's Gap were

gnarded by the citizens of the former place.

At the same time they had need of guarding their town, for the gang at Farmington had threatened to burn it to the ground, and there were various rumors afloat about accessions to their number. Glover's Gap is a way station several miles above Mannington, inhabited by but one or two families, but surrounded by a recession country which polled some sixty or seventy secession votes. These men live around among the hills and are almost inaccessible. That part of the road will bear watching. As the train came West this morning the telegraph was found cut not half a mile from this place. It is seriously conjectured that if the gullty parties are caught they will be choked slightly.

RETURN TO MANNINGTON.

The Ohio regiment reached Mannington on Monday

The Ohio regiment reached Mannington on Monda evening just at dark, having telt their way over the road, examining all the bridges to see that they had no road, examining all the bridges to see that they had not been injured. The whole town ascembled to receive them. They paraded in the street in front of Hough's Hotel, while their band (a superbone), played the Star-Spangled Banner, and other size. At the conclusion the crowd gave three cheers for Ohio, which compliment was returned by the Ohio men, who gave three for the citizens of Mannington. The citizens then proffered their houses for quarters for the soldiers. Some were put in the church, some in the Odd Feliows' Hall, others at the hotel, others in private houses, until they were all provided for, the people manifestiows Hall, others at the hotel, others in private mostes, until they were all provided for, the people manifesting the most corolal feeling for them. And well they merited such treatment, for beside that they came here to protect us, they are a splendid set of fellows—tall, handsome, and soldier-like in appearance, and dignified and gentlemanly in demeanor.

They were immensely pleased with their reception all along the road, and particularly with the substan-

all along the road, and particularly with the substantial compliments of the good people of Cameron and Bolton. The citizens of Cameron were taken by surprise by the train that conveyed the Wheeling regiment, but learning that more were on the way, they went to work and got together all the provisions in the place—bread, pies, cakes, a barrel of crackers, meat, butter, and eggs, and had them all boxed up and ready for them. By the time the Ohio mea reached Cameron there had collected from the arrounding country some 800 or 1,000 people, who received them with entimestatic demonstrations. The men got out and mingled with them, shaking hands with all, men, women, and with them, shaking hands with all, men, women, and girls. Their band performed a few pieces; their cap-tain made a little speech, and they imaged aboard the cars and went on their way rejoicing at the load of good things that had meanwhile been piled into the provision ear. At Belton they received a similar dona-tion, and all along the way they were greeted with still stronger demonstrations of joy than were showered mean the others.

still stronger demonstrations of Jey than support the others.

FURTHER INCIDENTS.

During the night, owing to the breaking down of the wires at Glover's Gap, one hundred men were sent up to take possersion of the place and guard the read and telegraph. This morning the Ohio men will go down to the camp at the burnt bridge. It is expected that all hands will go to work rebuilding the bridges, so that the trains will be cuabled to go on in a day or two. There are now mere than 2,000 men at Mannington and the camp below. There is no doubt that they will push through to Grafton as soon as practicable. Col. Kelley was heard to say yesterday that he was desirous of paying his respects to that place and was desirous of paying his respects to that place and

about the time the bridges were burned between Mannington and Farmington. When the traitors marched in and commenced taking control of thisses, they ordered Mr. Duval to remove an engine which was in the way, and in order to do so it was necessary to get up steam. This Duval proceeded to do, and after removiate to the place requested, get upon the main track, with its head toward Newburg, eightern miles distant, and before the Seceshers knew what they were doing, Mr. Duval, Mr. Fulson, and others, monsted the iron horse and stated with the speed of a fast passenger los ometive toward Newburg, where they are supposed to have put the entine in good condition (!) for use. They then left Newburg, and dwent of Morgantown, from Morgan own to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and thence to Fittsburgh, and dwn the Cleveland and Puttsburgh Railroad to his city.

The Secessionists drove the people out of their houses at Grafton, in order to make room for the troops, early on Sunday morning. There was the greatest some of terror imaginable. Women and children were ranning in all directions with disheveled hair and half naked persons. The officers were all drunk, and there was nothing like order or discipline among the men. They had about twelve hundred non at Grafton, among whom was a single company of cavalty. Three was not a single piece of artillery to be seen, and the officers did not know how to go about fortifying their position.

whom was a single company of envalry. There was not a single piece of artiflery to be seen, and the officers did not know how to go about fortifying their

FROM THE WESTERN ARMY.

Attack on Cairo Anticipated.

From Our Special Correspondent. Catro, Ill., May 28-11 p. m. Intelligence from Washington to-day of the accept-ance of six regiments of this brigade for the entire war, has excited great enthusiasm both among officers and men. It was greeted here with huzzas, and other demonstrations of satisfaction. A telegram just re-ceived from one of the regiments stationed in a distant part of the State says: "Our entire camp is jubil-ant over the news from Washington. We are all ready to follow Gen. Prentiss to the death."

Great activity continues to prevail. Three 32-por ers, and the carriages of several other gons which had previously been received, arrived by rail to-night, and the work of mounting is going rapidly forward. The fortifications are being prosecuted vigorously under the directions of Capt. H. W. Benham, Engineer in-Chief of the Department, and his First Assistant, W. L. B. Jenney, esq. Four companies are detailed daily to carry forward the work. Capt. Benham has been engaged for the last twenty years upon Govornment fortifications, and for his valuable services at the seige of Buena Vista was breveted Captain by Gen. Taylor at the end of the first day, and Major on the evening of the second. Gen. Prentiss, commanding this brigade, established the first American encampment at Bnena Vista. In the temporary absence of Capt. Benham the works are in charge of Major Webster, the Illinois State Engineer.

A regiment from St. Louis, dispatched by Gen. Har-

ney, is on the way here, and will probably arrive before morning and take possession of Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, on the Missouri shore. Reliable information from the South within the last few bours renders it probable that the Rebels contemplate an early attuck upon this point. Troops are rapidly concentrating at Union City, Tenn., only fifty miles distant, and also at Humboldt; and preparations are being made on the river below to convey large bodies of men here by steamers. If they do come they will be warmly received. No fears are entertained of the ability of our forces here to repel any assault which they can

A brawny, muscular fellow, just from the South, was arrested and taken before Gen. Prentise this morning upon the charge of being an emissary of the enemy. Some of his fellow-passengers upon the boat from Memphis testified that he had hobnobbed with the leading Secessionists on board, professed to be on his way to Louisville, proclaimed himself to be a member of the Arkansas Secession Company, and hurrahed for Jeff. Davis a little louder than any one else. He freely admitted all this; but said that he had done it to allay suspicion, as he was a Northerner fleeing from the outh; and his story was so credible, and the references which he gave so satisfactory, that he was set at liberty, and left by this evening's train for his home near Chicago.

He has been spending the just six months in Little Rock, Arkaneas. At Circe, 50 miles south-cast of Little Rock, two weeks ago, 18 negroes were arrested on the charge of baving planned an insurrection. Upon the testimony of some of them, the Methodist preaches for that circuit, who had a wife and two children in

Circe, and one of the negroes, were hung.

The Arkansas troops are ragsed, ill-armed, with the exception of revolvers and bowie-knives, poorly disciplined; and widespread intoxication prevails among them. In their case, it is emphatically a new Whisky Rebellion. They are devout believers, however, in the Southern confession of faith, that one Southron is equal, in war, to five Yankees, and they obey rigidly the first commandment of the Rebel Decalogue, to drive out or hang every man suspected of Unionism or Abolitionism

The effect of the blockade here is a ready severely felt throughout the South-West. Corn at Little Rock commands \$1 25 per bushel, and fifty miles further west \$2. Bacon is selling at 20 cents per pound it Memphis, and Butter at 60 cents in New-Orleans. The supply of corn in Memphis is so light that the usual order of trade is reversed, and corn is being sent there from New-Orleans. The reign of terror in Memphis still continues, and the Vigilance Committee still drive out or hang all suspected men. One gentleman who came up by the last boat was warned to leave within three hours, at the peril of his life, for using, in the heat of argument, an expression which savored of love for the Union. Memphis enjoys the bad eminence of excelling in infamy every other city in the South. How long is she to escape the fearful retribution which

MORE TROUBLE BREWING IN MIS-SOURI.

Active Preparations at Caire.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. There is more trouble brewing in Missouri. faith with loyalists," seems to be the motto of the traitorous State authorities. Their opportunities for stealing public property are somewhat curtailed; but the ruling passion developes itself in making solemn enpagements one day, and breaking them the next.

Gen, Sterling Price, Commander of the State forces, made a speech to his troops at Jefferson, on the occasion of disbanding them last Friday. He assured them that he had entered into the " truce," as his agreement with Gen. Harney is called, only to g. in time, and ena le them to prepare for the future; for the present it was necessary to tolerate men of all sentiments; but ere long they would be able to drive out obnoxious persone; and he would soon have fifteen thousand we armed men in the field, and lead them on to victory.

According to a telegraphic dispatch, received yes day from Springfield, in the south-west part of the State, Licut. Gov. Reynolds had just passed through there, in company with the Commander of the Arkan-sus State troops. He beasted that he was on his way to the Indian Territory; baving received proffers of assistance from the slaveholding Cherokees; and that be would soon return with fifteen thousand well-armed and disciplined members of that tribe, to take the field against the Union forces. The fact is putent that the highest State officers of Missouri are in flagrant and defiant reballion against the Union; and no cant about State rights ought to prevent their arrest for treason, and the occupation of Jefferson City by a Federal army.

The driving-out process still continues, even on the borders of the Free States. Within the last few days, Union men in Mississippi country, within ten miles Cairo, have been warned and compelled to leave dissouri at the peril of their lives.

The rebels have found a new method of avoiding the

blocknie. Yesterday, two hundred and fifty kegs, containing percussion caps and other munitions of war, were landed at Cape Girardean, Missouri, 50 miles above this city, and they are now being transported by land, to New-Madrid, on the Mississippi, 80 miles below where they are to be reslipped to the Seccession troops.